

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## Quotation of the Week

"We may need to revert to the golden days of the 1880's, when towns did seal themselves off."

Mayor Irving Schulman of Golden Beach, Florida, defending his anticrime strategy.

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## Shuffling the deck:

### Reaction mixed to DoJ drug enforcement plan

The recent announcement by Attorney General William French Smith that he was giving the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration concurrent jurisdiction to handle narcotics enforcement has met with mixed reactions from law enforcement officials. Under the reorganization plan, FBI director William Webster will have overall charge of drug enforcement, with the DEA head reporting to Webster instead of to the Attorney General, as has been the case previously.

Senior Justice Department officials reportedly said that DEA administrators were enthusiastic about the change, but around the country, others concerned with drug enforcement who were contacted by Law Enforcement News were cautious in their appraisal of the move, with many taking a wait-and-see attitude and others voicing concern that the change may hamper drug-fighting efforts. Some were especially critical of the Reagan Administration's approach to drug enforcement in general, claiming the Administration had severely cut needed funds from drug enforcement agencies.

[One Florida law enforcement official who spoke with Law Enforcement News

### On Florida's front lines, watching and waiting

By EDWARD DIAMOND

If the realignment of the DEA and FBI to fight narcotics, which was recently announced in Washington by Attorney General William French Smith, is to take hold, one of the areas of the country to feel the effect of such a move most acutely will be the Florida coast, long considered to be prime territory in the war between law enforcement agencies and narcotics traffickers.

Capt. Robert Coristin of the Jacksonville-Duval County Sheriff's vice squad, may not come from Missouri, but when he talks about narcotics enforcement and the realignment of Federal agencies he nonetheless

adheres to that state's popular slogan, "Show Me."

Coristin, who has dealt with both the FBI and the DEA in the past as part of his office's efforts against narcotics, expressed hope that the new Federal setup will prove beneficial. But he is critical of the way the Reagan Administration has allowed uncertainty about DEA's future to linger, and he says in several instances in the past when his office and the FBI have crossed paths, the bureau has been hampered by bureaucracy and red tape.

"I'm not criticizing the bureau, but what I'm saying is that they are a bureaucracy and their red tape is going to hinder the drug enforcement effort

unless there is a change," Coristin said in a recent Law Enforcement News interview.

"Drug enforcement is a lot different than the types of cases they (FBI agents) have been used to working on, where you have the time, in many cases, for getting a lot of approval up and down the line," Coristin said. "DEA has been able to make field decisions in the field, in most cases, on the spur of the moment and many of your drug operations come to you, sometimes, on the spur of the moment. You can't wait for somebody to go through 50 different damn people all the way to Washington and back to get an approval or an

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said that while he was hopeful about the changes, he feared the FBI would get ensnared in bureaucratic red tape, a problem which he said the FBI had faced in the past. See accompanying story.]

The decision to reorganize Federal en-

forcement efforts comes after an eight-member Justice Department committee headed by Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani, which had been charged with studying proposals for bet-

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## Watching the detectives:

### Getting the most for investigative effort

By GEORGE W. SICARAS

Considering the fiscal condition of the majority of major American urban centers, and the constraints which these conditions impose upon police administrators, it logically follows that

control. Efforts have been undertaken to better understand all facets of police operations and the goals that may be achieved in each area. Assessments regarding the manner in which calls for police service are received, what types of calls might better be referred to other agencies, how much time should be spent in answering calls-for-service, and what strategies prove to be most effective are all being entertained and examined by police managers in their attempts to optimize police effectiveness.

Since the bulk of the data available to administrators relates to the patrol function, it is appropriate that patrol be the first area scrutinized to assure maximum utilization. Workload analysis, crime analysis, assignment of resources and the distribution of patrol forces all appear to have undergone such scrutiny that managers now know to achieve the best results for the money spent. Currently, the process of implementing the ICAP model is the major problem left for police executives to solve. Clearly the research is complete and the data speak for themselves. Other improvements that can be made in the area of patrol are impossible until improvements are realized in other areas of police operations.

One uncharted territory in this regard

is the management of the investigative function. Historically, there has been distinct absence of data concerning detectives and what they do. A "mystique" has kept administrators from measuring detectives' work performance and evaluating their overall effectiveness to the organization. Detectives have generally been elevated to an elite status within police departments, with almost everyone forgetting that they, just as every other support function, exist for the purpose of augmenting and supporting the patrol operation.

The ICAP model seeks to institute improvements in police operations by introduction of innovative management techniques and better, more effective use of technology. From the patrol perspective, the innovations include scientific resource allocation — expanded directed patrols based on data supplied through crime analysis. Implicit in this improvement is a more effective system of managing calls for service. ICAP has introduced call-diversion programs, call-screening methods and guidelines, police response priorities, and strong time-management disciplines. The intent of these efforts is to optimize resources while providing time for more effective

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### NY crime panel urges new plan for transit woes

Even as New York City residents were hearing the good news that the on-again, off-again plan to hire 2,300 more cops for their police department was on again, for the moment at least, more bad news about crime was in the offing.

The head of the city's transit authority announced that he wasn't going to let his own teenage sons ride the city subways at night because of what he called "high anxiety." And a report issued by the city's Citizen's Crime Commission decried what it called "major failures" in the criminal justice system in the city, calling for sweeping overhauls in almost every area of the system.

Claiming that subway crime is still number-one in the minds of the New York City public, the commission issued several recommendations, including:

¶ Calling for the consolidation of the city's three major police forces — city, housing and transit — under the direct command of the police commissioner.

¶ Urging that a comprehensive plan be developed and implemented to combat subway crime, stressing the unified police command, a concentration on career criminals and an increased police presence on the subways.

¶ Proposing substantial changes in other areas of the criminal justice system, including the adoption by city courts of sentencing guidelines, the abandonment of a plan to rotate acting

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## THE ICAP STORY

Fifth article in a series.

numerous experiments aimed at maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the total police operation recently have been or are being undertaken. Rare is the police executive who has been given the luxury of deploying manpower or resources without first securing sufficient data with which to support such management decisions. Both governing authorities and the general public adamantly voice their concerns regarding public safety expenditures and correctly demand maximum utility of every tax dollar spent on police services.

Police managers embracing the principles and methods of the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program have been extremely conscientious and responsible in their efforts to get the most for the police resources under their



## Court OK's warrantless entry, seizure in arrestee home

The Supreme Court has ruled that police do not need a search warrant to accompany an arrested person into his home or to seize any incriminating evidence that is plainly visible there.

The case decided by the court, *Washington v. Christman*, overturned a ruling by the Washington State Supreme Court, in which the court had thrown out the conviction of a college student for possession of marijuana and LSD on the grounds that the police officer who spotted the marijuana on the desk of the student's dormitory room lacked the authority to enter the room without a warrant.

The officer had arrested the student's roommate for carrying a bottle of gin, and then followed him when the roommate returned to the room to get identification papers. Upon entering the room, the officer spotted the marijuana

and, after summoning a colleague, searched the room.

Writing for a 6-to-3 majority, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger chided the state court for its "novel reading of the Fourth Amendment," saying that nothing the officers did violated the amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches or seizures.

"It is not unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment," said the Chief Justice, "for a police officer, as a matter of routine, to monitor the movements of an arrested person, as his judgment dictates, following the arrest."

The court has allowed a "plain-view" exception to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement for some time, saying that once police are entitled to be in a particular place, they are entitled to seize any incriminating evidence in plain view.

In this latest court decision, the majority agreed with Chief Justice Burger that since the police officer had the right to be "literally" at the student's "elbow at all times" after his arrest, the "plain-view" doctrine justified the officer's taking further action once he spotted the marijuana on the roommate's desk.

Dissenting from the opinion were Associate Justices Byron R. White, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall. Writing for the dissenters, White took issue with the right of the officer to enter the student's room in the first place.

## Hartford cops get bulletproof life insurance protection

Life insurance comes in all sizes and shapes, but when the Aetna Life and Casualty Company, which has its home base in Hartford, decided to give that city's police department a \$77,000 grant to provide officers with bulletproof vests, it may have been providing the best form of life insurance that Hartford police could get.

The insurance company presented the gift after an incident last December in which a Hartford cop, who was interviewing a prisoner at a local hospital, was saved from death or serious injury when the prisoner attacked the officer with a pair of scissors but failed to pierce the body armor he was wearing.

The officer had been wearing his own vest. Since then, Hartford police officials have been attempting to secure funding to allow all officers in the department to buy and wear their own.

## Reassured, IACP gives plan for ATF transfer its 21-gun salute

After receiving assurances from Federal officials that the proposal to transfer the functions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to the Secret Service and Customs Service would be the smoothest and most effective way of making the transition, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has given its organizational seal of approval to the move.

Some police executives had been heard to grumble during the recent IACP annual meeting that the proposed transfer might mean the possible loss of ATF support for local law enforcement efforts against illegal firearms, arson and explosives.

In briefing the IACP governing body, however, Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary Robert Powis reassured the police administrators and officials that no law enforcement loss was imminent and that the transfer was the best way of achieving the change since the Reagan Administration can make such realign-

ments without the legislative approval of Congress.

The transfers will nonetheless come up for legislative approval in another form later this year, when Congress votes on an expanded ATF budget. The IACP board gave its nod to the need for such budgetary increase, with many police officials saying that local law enforcement efforts would be hurt without additional support proposed under the new agreement by the Treasury Department.

## Crime against elderly said to hurt more than statistics show

The number of crimes being committed against the elderly may be smaller statistically than the number committed against other age groups, according to a recent Federally-funded study, but the trauma and economic impact of crimes against older Americans may be affecting them more severely and in ways not easily measured in dollars and cents.

The study "Crime and the Elderly," which was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, concluded that when "a purse is snatched or a pocket is picked the direct contact with the offender may be very frightening even though it results in no injury."

Advocates for the rights of elderly Americans have frequently maintained that past surveys have been insensitive to the unique role crime plays in the lives of many older people.

This latest study, made up of information culled from the bureau's National Crime Survey, found few significant changes in crimes against the elderly from 1973 through 1980, although it did report that crimes of violence committed against those over 65 years of age decreased from 8.5 per thousand in 1973 to 6.9 per thousand in 1980.

The study found that younger people, rather than the nation's elderly, continued to make up a disproportionate number of victims of crime from 1973 through 1980, with people between the ages of 12 and 25 the most victimized group.

## Toll-free hotline provides foundation for anticrime efforts

A private foundation created to help stem the flow of violence in this country recently unveiled its latest innovation: a toll-free telephone number aimed at middle- and lower-income members of society looking for information on how to organize their neighborhoods against crime.

The phone number, say members of the privately-funded Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence, is designed to aid both middle-income people and the poor, although officials hope the program will help the least fortunate members of society the most.

"A concentrated effort will be directed to the poorer high-crime neighborhoods which don't always have easy access to the police," said Federal Court of Appeals Judge Leon Higginbotham, the foundation's vice-chairman.

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the foundation's chairman, said the ultimate goal of the phone number is to reach people who want to help out with the safety of their streets. He said most law enforcement agencies are undermanned and are not always in a position to respond to anything but the emergency needs of the community.

The hotline will attempt to put community residents in touch with specifically targeted community leaders, local businessmen with interests in the community and other area resource people in an attempt to form self-help groups such as block watches, escort services, youth patrols and property identification.

Initially the hotline, (800) 368-5664, will operate from 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Eastern time. Residents of the Washington, D.C., area are advised to call (202) 463-0708.

The Eisenhower Foundation is an outgrowth of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, a group begun during the Johnson Administration and headed by Dr. Eisenhower.

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## Dusting off arsonists:

# Investigators study new fingerprint technique

Most forensic experts and investigators who handle arson cases agree that getting tangible evidence to place a suspect at the scene of a fire is one of the thorniest problems in securing arson convictions. Fire officials estimate that fewer than 15 percent of all cases are cleared for a crime that reportedly accounted for more than \$1.7 billion in property damage in 1980.

In Houston, however, a veteran firefighter, although a relative novice in forensics, has been coming up with fingerprints from cans and containers in case after case by using a technique investigators in other cities say they have known about for years but have used with relatively little success.

The technique involves the arduous process of removing soot from cans and containers using water, cellophane tape and fingerprint-lifting tape. Houston investigators say they have recovered more than 60 fingerprints from crime scenes in the past two years using the technique.

The man largely credited with renewing the technique in Houston is B. W. Emmons, 39, who told the New York Times recently that he got the idea from an article on a technique that involved running a flame over a surface not receptive to fingerprint dust in order to create a soot which then acts as the transmitter of prints.

"I got to thinking the same thing happens in a fire," Emmons told the Times. "Flames burn over a container and build up soot."

Arson investigators in other cities say they have known about the technique for some time, but many cited substantial problems in retaining prints as evidence. According to a forensic handbook put out by the Treasury Department, "generally latent fingerprints on non-porous materials deteriorate rapidly upon prolonged exposure to conditions of high temperature and humidity."

"Consequently," the handbook goes on to say, "they should be collected and forwarded to a lab as soon as possible."

Some officials say that while they forward possible evidence to labs when they



B. W. Emmons, who has been credited with developing a technique for retrieving fingerprints from charred objects, gives a scorched gasoline can a going-over in search of prints.

feel they may turn up results, in most cases the results prove to be negative. The tedium of the process and the sheer volume of cases handled by many high-city investigators have allowed possible print-containing material to go unused.

"We've been using fingerprint-lifting techniques for years," Dr. Howard Harris, director of the New York City Police Department's crime lab, told Law Enforcement News. Dr. Harris said the police lab in New York averages between eight and ten fingerprint searches a month. "Some of them involve charred cans, things like that, and others involve papers and other things collected at the

scene."

Dr. Harris said that while he had no statistics on the number of successes his lab averages in these cases, "I would say the number of 'hits' is pretty low, but we have had positives."

He added: "Arson cases often don't get worked on for days. The scene is a mess. It's hot, there's smoke, or they can't get in and do anything for a day or two. Fingerprints are sensitive to time. The more they are exposed to the elements, the more quickly they dissipate."

Dr. Harris noted that since many cans contain liquid solvents, the people get the liquid on their hands and it washes off the oils on their hands.

"You handle gasoline on your hands and you aren't going to leave fingerprints for a while," the scientist said. "The organic solvents in the accelerants are very good solvents for the natural oils in

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## Sealed-off Floridians plan to sue town

Last November, Law Enforcement News reported that the town of Golden Beach, Florida, had decided on its own solution to a rise in crime. Following a few publicized burglaries, assaults and a rape, the town fathers decided to seal off all but one of the entrances to the town from the outside world.

Six entrances were closed, and exits from state highway A1A were blocked with steel pilings, piles of earth and, in two places, chain-link fences. The one remaining entrance is patrolled by an armed security guard 24 hours a day. Town residents can pass the guard by displaying yellow clearance decals. Full-time workers in the mile-long municipality have blue stickers, while part-time workers have identification cards. Everyone else faces a brief assessment by the guard on duty before being allowed to pass.

Now comes word that some of the residents are not too happy about the way the town has chosen to fight crime within its boundaries. Some residents, according to a recent account in the Wall Street Journal, are suing to have the "cut-'em-off-at-the-pass" approach discontinued.

"I'm outraged by the fact that people can't drive freely through their own town," said Dorothy Traficante, who lives just outside the town's anti-crime perimeter. She said she now has to drive

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## Stolen goods keep on truckin' through Nevada as officials claim lack of troops to tackle problem

Despite the fact that the state of Nevada is being used as a way station for traffickers in illegal merchandise, most law enforcement officials there say they don't even know the problem exists or if they do, they don't have the manpower, the authority or the jurisdiction to act.

According to a recent series in the Las Vegas Sun, "Las Vegas distributors are raking in large profits from traffic in stolen merchandise. Yet only the Metropolitan Police Department indicates it is monitoring such operations."

Las Vegas Metro police officials told the paper that a considerable amount of stolen merchandise is being shipped into the Las Vegas area and that they are investigating the shipment of stolen appliances from Southern California.

But one police official bemoaned the fact that judges rarely give police search warrants even when they receive information that someone is moving a supply of hot merchandise. In order to get a case that will hold up in court, law enforcement officials say, they have to catch the operators in the act.

The FBI agent in charge of Clark Coun-

ty, the area that includes Las Vegas, said he was unaware of any large amount of stolen merchandise coming into his jurisdiction. U.S. Department of Transportation officials in Carson City, Nevada, say they investigate complaints from drivers concerning health and safety violations, but the two-man office there has neither the manpower nor the authority to police the highways for stolen merchandise.

One agency that does monitor the roads is the Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP), but officials there told the Las Vegas Sun they concentrate their efforts mostly on traffic control.

Asked about law enforcement efforts to stop stolen goods coming into his jurisdiction, Major Walter Hines of the NHP told the paper, "We don't have the facilities for investigations, for undercover work, to handle something like this."

NHP officials conduct spot weight and safety checks on trucks traveling Nevada highways, but Major Hines conceded that cargo checks are rarer. "The chances of being apprehended in the

transportation of stolen property are quite slight," he said.

One unidentified trucker told the paper that the incidence of truckers trafficking in large amounts of stolen merchandise through Nevada is very real.

"They never check inside like they do back East," the trucker told the paper, "Going from California to Nevada, you're home free. Arizona checks once in a while. Utah never does."

Drivers say they often check ahead to see if the roadside scales are open before proceeding on a predetermined route. If the scales are open, one driver said, it is a simple matter of going through Northern Los Angeles and coming through Apple Valley. "It takes two and a half hours longer. You come out in Victorville and you're home free."

Major Hines conceded that a considerable amount of stolen goods is coming into the state through Pahrump, but he added that the lack of manpower and time prohibits his agency from doing an adequate job of checking trucks for merchandise. Truckers told the Sun they find little difficulty in evading California authorities before entering Nevada.



# People & Places

## Younce tackles tenfold increase in clients

From policing a small town to policing a not-so-small town goes Thomas C. Younce, who recently took over as police chief of Wilson, North Carolina, (pop. 35,000) on February 1.

Younce, 36, replaces Robert Key, who resigned as Wilson's police chief last September. According to City Manager T. Bruce Boyette, the appointment capped a selection process involving a screening committee composed of a cross-section of the town's residents. Five candidates recommended by the committee were evaluated by an assessment team that included the police chiefs of Burlington and Durham, Rocky Mount's assistant city manager, Greenville's personnel director and the city attorney of Wilmington.

Younce moves to Wilson after having served as police chief in Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina (pop. 3,500). His previous policing experience includes a six-year stint with the Air Force security police, two years with the Montgomery County, Maryland, police force, and a year as a criminal investigator with the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.

### Toot Your Own Horn

Are you about ready to bust your uniform buttons with pride over a career accomplishment? Let Law Enforcement help. Send professional news to 'People & Places,' and spread the word the easy way.

## Portland's 'Officer Friendly' calls it a career

He's ending a career of 30 years as a cop in the Portland Police Bureau, including 14 years in the department's traffic division, but if you ask Ernie McGuire what people will best remember him for, you'd probably get a two-word answer: "Officer Friendly."

For 16 years, Officer Ernie McGuire was "Officer Friendly" to the thousands of grade school children who saw him as the first police officer to come and talk to them in their schools about traffic safety and about being a police officer.

"Officer Friendly" is a trademark of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, which funds school safety programs throughout the county.

McGuire told the Portland Oregonian he became a police officer himself



Photo: Brent Wojahn

Officer McGuire with one thank-you note that was taller than he was.

because of an officer who had come to see him and his schoolmates when he was in grade school. Back then, McGuire recalled, the officers talked to children in the playground; now they get invited to come and speak in the schools.

The 59-year-old Portland cop may be taking away a barrelful of fond memories of his years of speaking to children, but it's also clear that "Officer Friendly" has left a lasting impression on the school children as well. A look at the yards and yards of thank-yous scribbled on a scroll taller than McGuire will attest to the impact he has had.

## John Reid dead at 71

John E. Reid, a former Chicago police officer and pioneer in the use of polygraphs in police investigations, died last month at age 71.

Noted as an author, teacher, inventor and interrogation expert, Reid was credited during his police career with solving more than 300 murder cases, according to a recent Associated Press report.

Reid first gained national attention as a cop in 1946 when he used polygraph tests to clear one man and convict another in the slaying and dismembering of a six-year-old girl.

He established his own polygraph firm the following year, and in 1950 was credited with developing one of the first psychological tests to determine the honesty of prospective business employees.

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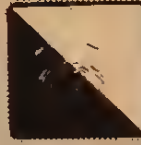


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# SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



At the end of each year the Supreme Court's Public Information Office distributes copies of the "Year-End Report on the Judiciary" written by the Chief Justice. This year's report, like previous reports issued by Chief Justice Burger, is one of the most important documents, aside from the Court's decisions, for identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the judicial and criminal justice systems.

Included in this year's 30-page report are the statistics for increased caseload and judicial productivity throughout the Federal court system. The report is vast in its scope, covering the major events of the creation of new judgeships and of the Eleventh Circuit, and the computerization of the Federal dockets. Minor noteworthy events, such as the establishment of the "Project '87" research effort for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, were joyfully noted, along with the fact that each member of the Supreme Court now has a word processing unit to facilitate speedier decisions.

The central focus of the Chief Justice's report is a status report on projects such as increased judicial and legal competency, which were raised in previous years' reports. The Chief Justice noted the movement in several states for mandatory continuing legal education for practicing attorneys and participation by judges at all levels in training at the National Judicial College.

A separate section of the year-end report specifically dealt with the status of the proposed Federal criminal code and the tremendous increase in the nation's inmate population. The Chief

Justice noted that during the past decade the number of persons confined in Federal and state correctional facilities increased from just under 200,000 to approximately 350,000. Concerned over the strain that the increased prison population causes the judicial community through the thousands of requests for case review and petitions concerning unconstitutional conditions of confinement, the Chief Justice echoed the sentiments of a June 1981 editorial in the Los Angeles Times, which noted that "the country is warehousing human beings under conditions that guarantee explosions."

Despite the Chief Justice's expressed concern for the special problems of persons confined in correctional institutions, two recently announced decisions involving incarcerated prisoners point out what one Justice termed the "insensitivity" of members of the Court to the day-to-day trauma which is the prisoner's lot. Those two decisions are reviewed below.

## Prisoners Rights

In a very short, unsigned opinion, the Supreme Court announced that a prisoner's claim against correctional officials may be brought even though the prisoner was transferred out of the facility where the alleged wrong occurred.

The present case arose on March 3, 1980, when the prisoner was placed in solitary confinement at the Arizona Department of Corrections' Reception and Treatment Center. The prisoner alleged in his "crudely written complaint," which was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, that he had been placed in "the hole" without any notice of charges or a hearing. The complaint further alleged that the prisoner was kept in solitary confinement for an entire week without being informed of the reason for being disci-

## 'Two recent decisions point out what one Justice termed the 'insensitivity' of members of the Court to the prisoner's lot.'

plined. When the prisoner inquired what charges were pending against him, he was "threatened with violence" by correctional officials.

After reviewing the prisoner's complaint, the District Court dismissed the case based upon the fact that the prisoner had been transferred to another facility and was no longer subjected to the alleged abuse by officials at the Reception and Treatment Center. On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the prisoner's complaint based upon the finding that District Courts have "especially broad" discretion to dismiss frivolous actions against prison officials. Further support for the dismissal of the prisoner's complaint was found in the incorrect view that the prisoner's complaint was "frivolous because it does not state a claim upon which relief can be granted."

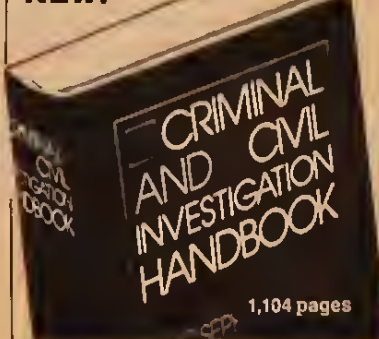
In reversing the dismissal of the prisoner's complaint, the Supreme Court noted that the Court of Appeals was "erroneous as a matter of law" in finding that dismissal was required in this case. Citing *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, the Supreme Court stated that the prisoner's "inartful" complaint, when construed liberally, stated a cause of action against prison officials. As a result of this finding, the Court set aside the findings of the lower courts and directed that the case be sent back to the lower court for further proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's determination.

Concurring with the Court's decision, Justice O'Connor wrote separately to em-

phasize the point that the Supreme Court "is not equipped to correct every perceived error coming from the lower Federal courts." Justice O'Connor contended that the Court can only be effective if it adheres to the practice of "deciding cases of broad significance and of declining to expend limited judicial resources on cases, such as the present one, whose significance is limited to the parties."

Justices Rehnquist, White and the  
Continued on Page 13

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## Lines from the front...

To the editor:

Both I and the members of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission of the State of Florida feel that we should correct a couple of apparently misleading statements in the December 7, 1981, article entitled: "Minnesota Police Licensing Board POSTs Record of Successes."

While in no way attempting to take anything away from the tremendous success of the work of Mark Shields, my counterpart in Minnesota and the POST Board, I would like to clarify some of the article's content by describing activities and programs in the State of Florida which certainly allows another state, i.e. Florida, to stand with Minnesota in the "forefront of the professionalization movement with its Peace Officers Standards and Training Board."

Yes, the Minnesota POST Board is the only statewide licensing agency for law enforcement officers in the United States. Florida's counterpart certifies and is composed of 16 members appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms. This Commission is responsible for certifying all law enforcement (29,000) and all correctional (9,000) officers, overseeing law enforcement and correctional training at 48 centers around the state, certifying all instructors and, through a process which I think

is unique to Florida, decertifying law enforcement and correctional officers.

This Commission, operating since 1967, is composed of: 3 sheriffs, 3 police chiefs, 1 non-chief law enforcement officer, 1 rank-and-file law enforcement officer, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of Corrections, a county corrections executive, a state corrections administrator, a non-management corrections officer, and one layman. The Commission administers the Law Enforcement Training Trust Fund and the Correctional Officers Training Trust Fund funded by penalty assessments of \$2 on every traffic ticket issued in the state. Local agencies can assess a further \$2 penalty assessment which goes into their training fund to be spent on programs approved by the Commission. Moreover, the Commission administers the Salary Incentive Program, whereby law enforcement and correctional officers may receive up to \$120 per month for a combination of training and educational degrees.

But what we feel is most important to us as far as the developments of the last few years is the decertification process which is applied to all law enforcement and corrections officers. From the individuals decertified in the past year, the profile indicates that the officer has about seven years of service, is a high

school graduate, and was grandfathered in, when in 1967 the Commission was started. Approximately 80 percent of the decertifications were for criminal charges and 20 percent for administrative charges.

While wanting to commend Mark Shields and the Minnesota POST for their tremendously comprehensive program which includes both education and training, I certainly would want to point out a number of basic similarities and some differences between the two states.

In fairness to the comprehensive programs, the statewide certification for law enforcement and corrections officers, and the tremendous encouragement of training and education which now require 320 hours of the former and have brought the average level of education from 9 years in 1967 to close to 15 years in 1981, I feel this clarification should be made. Most importantly, the efforts and commitment of law enforcement and corrections professionals have brought about this progress and we feel that the state can certainly stand proudly in that forefront with Minnesota for our common accomplishments.

G. PATRICK GALLAGHER

Director

Division of Criminal Justice

Standards and Training

Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement



# Setting up an M.O. for managing detective work

Continued from Page 1

preliminary investigations by the uniformed officer. Clearly it is necessary to improve the investigative abilities of the field officer if the entire criminal investigation process is to be better managed. In this respect, managing criminal investigations (MCI) is far broader than simply bringing control techniques to the detective function for the first time. MCI examines the investigative process in its totality, although it concentrates on follow-up operations.

The major obstacle in the effort to optimize the investigative function is the lack of baseline information upon which to make viable, meaningful decisions related to efficiency and effectiveness. Information concerning allocation and deployment, optimal caseloads, time management and predictability of the resolution of crimes is essential to the management of a police organization, and has been severely lacking in the realm of investigative management. Without this information being collected, analyzed, edited, disseminated and appropriately responded to, investigative divisions become a drain on patrol resources, and, in essence, a liability to the organization.

Not unlike patrol operations, the investigative function must be responsive to the demands for service placed upon it, consistent with effectively using the personnel assigned to it, inasmuch as such assignment affects the organization's total manpower complement. The objective of the investigative function is to perform follow-up investigation of major cases with maximum output from the personnel assigned to this function.

To make informal decisions concerning how to achieve this objective and critically assess the investigative function, the administrator must decide:

- ¶ The number of personnel required in investigative divisions.
- ¶ How the caseloads of either a team or an individual investigator are to be determined. What is the optimum?
- ¶ Of cases assigned for active follow-up investigation, what percentage can reasonably be expected to be cleared?
- ¶ What measures can be employed to ascertain the productivity and performance of investigators?
- ¶ Whether or not it is reasonable to predict how long it will require an investigator to successfully conclude the investigation of certain types of crime.
- ¶ How extensively should time management techniques be employed in

reviewing or monitoring how investigators spend their time?

Such decisions are difficult, but not impossible. Specific information, reinforced by statistically supported data, is of paramount importance in helping managers to make such decisions.

It is imperative that a manager determine what percentage of reported crimes within his jurisdiction are solvable, given a reasonable amount of investigative effort. In making this decision, a thorough search of past cases is necessary to reveal elements or circumstances which indicate a case's potential for solution. The primary elements or circumstances would include, among other things, the arrest of a suspect, the location of suspects, the name of a suspect, the identification of a suspect, and the availability of witnesses to the crime. Secondary elements used to determine the solvability of a crime might include the description of a suspect, a description of any weapons used or shown, evidence collection, information regarding any vehicle used in the commission of the crime, property identified and/or located, and any M.O. information present.

At this juncture, the importance of complete and accurate preliminary investigations conducted by patrol officers becomes apparent. Unless the patrol officers' responsibility in this area is completely understood and fulfilled, any endeavor to effectively manage criminal investigations will fail.

The Hartford Police Department decided to utilize the above case-screening system, or solvability factors, after developing a list of 30 possible solvability factors and analyzing a sample of one year's prior case records to determine the presence of those factors and the relationship to actual case closure. This analysis yielded the solvability factors that best indicate case closure potential.

In addition, the Rochester, New York, experience with solvability scores was examined and compared to the Hartford analysis. Hartford's analysis reinforced the Rochester conclusions and verified the relevance of solvability factors as significant case-assignment criteria.

Cases assigned for follow-up require frequent and persistent action by the investigator, which must be documented on an investigative supplement as the case progresses. Active cases require frequent supervisory review so as not to allow any wasted time by investigators.

Research conducted in Hartford indicates that a case should be designated

as active if one primary or two secondary solvability factors are present, unless unusual circumstances are present and noted by the reviewing supervisor. A case also may be designated active and assigned for follow-up in instances where there may not be sufficient leads or information but the seriousness or nature of the crime and/or arousal of the community is such that immediate investigation is clearly in the public's best interest. Investigative follow-ups are generally not required when sufficient information to conduct follow-up is not present or when all leads have been exhausted. If a preliminary crime report is lacking sufficient information to permit follow-up, or the incident is minor in relation to the severity of other cases requiring more immediate follow-up, such cases may be rendered inactive upon supervisory review. In addition, when the preliminary crime report contains no primary solvability factors or one or less secondary factors, or the information contained in the report indicates that solution is unlikely or impossible, the investigative supervisor may exercise discretion in not assigning the case for active follow-up. Cases in this category remain open, however, even though they have been designated as inactive. Another instance in which the "inactive" status applies is when an investigator requests that a warrant be issued for the arrest of a person or persons he believes committed an offense, and the warrant is denied by a prosecutor or the court. No follow-up is usually required unless the investigator or his supervisor believe that further investigation will yield additional evidence to support the issuance of a warrant.

A "suspended" status may be used when a case shows a probable likelihood of solution if certain key or required fundamental information is not included or not fully described in the initial crime report. Such cases may be suspended for a short time, in most situations not more than 30 days, until the needed information is obtained.

Managers may contemplate using Administrative Clearances after a warrant has been secured from the court and the department or an assisting jurisdiction is unable immediately to locate the accused, or other circumstances preclude serving the warrant. It must be realized that an Administrative Clearance is not recognized as an official clearance by the FBI's Uniform Code Reporting System and thus should be reflected on internal reporting documents only.

Case management statistics can assist in developing and maintaining a Criminal Investigation Case Management System, but other factors, some of a personnel or supervisory nature, must coincide with procedural components.

Managers must establish expected productivity levels that correspond with the goals of the investigative division to which each investigator is assigned. Such levels must be a quantifiable measurement of expected or anticipated performance goals.

In defining productivity levels, a manager sometimes forgets the obvious and neglects to determine the time that an investigator is assigned for duty in which he can reasonably be expected to devote his efforts to the investigation of crime. To determine man-day availability for the investigative function, a manager merely needs to calculate the on-duty time of those assigned to the investigative function and subtract ac-

tivities performed other than the actual investigation of crime.

For example, assuming a 40-hour work week per investigator, multiply 40 by the number of investigators by 52. Subtract from that total:

- Average vacation days taken (during the prior calendar or fiscal year);
- Average sick/injury days (same period);
- Holiday leave;
- Compensation time given in excess of that earned;
- Special assignments of a non-investigatory nature;
- Military leave;
- On-duty time spent in court;
- Training;
- Assisting other agencies;
- Administrative duties.

The manager then has an accurate measure of the time available to the individual investigator.

After further review of a one-year total of cases referred to investigative divisions of the Hartford Police Department for follow-up action which contained the agreed upon solvability factor ratios, then increasing that number by 15 percent because of anticipated improvements in productivity due to the MCI concept, certain productivity parameters were established. Thirty-five percent of all crimes against property would be referred to investigative divisions for follow-up. Of those cases, clearances would be expected 35 percent of the time. Regarding crimes against persons, 65 percent of all such cases would be referred for follow-up and clearances were expected in 40 percent of those cases.

While these guidelines establish investigative workload objectives, it is also reasonable and correct to provide a similar standard for investigator productivity. Clearly, those persons assigned to the investigative function must be held accountable for maintaining a sufficient ease workload and providing a reasonable rate of clearance. Those officers who are consistently unable to clear cases impose a liability on the investigative operation and are best removed from it when found ineffective. When six investigators in Hartford were returned to the patrol function for their consistent lack of productivity, a dramatic increase in investigative effort occurred among those investigators who remained.

Investigative supervisors must also know their personnel, have a strong knowledge of the investigative function, and be able to track cases readily to assure maximum utilization of investigative resources. Hard statistical data coupled with good supervision enable managers to establish guidelines relating to optimum case loads, the time it should normally take to solve certain cases and the percentage of assigned cases that should be solved.

The Investigative Management Information System  
Continued on Page 10

## About the author

George Sicaras was appointed chief of the Hartford Police Department in August 1980. He had been a member of the Hartford Police Department for 20 years at the time of his appointment and had served in numerous assignments during his tenure. Chief Sicaras became involved with the ICAP program on a national scale while serving as a consultant to numerous ICAP cities in the area of investigative management. He has also served on several national ICAP committees in the development of the Crime Analysis Systems Support and Investigative Management Information Systems programs. He holds a B.S. degree in business administration from the University of New Haven and a



Master of Public Administration from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

## Portland cements plan for reserve police force

Help is on the way for the Portland, Maine, police force with the news that the city council there recently approved a plan to establish a volunteer police reserve unit.

Police Chief Francis E. Amoroso told the Boston Globe the new unit, which will have approximately 50 members, would be used mainly to patrol large public gatherings.



'It was touch-and-go...'

## Super Bowl revelry gives cops a super headache

The football season may finally be over with the anointing of the San Francisco 49ers as the new kings of the gridiron, but the memories and, in some cities, the headaches for law enforcement officials linger on.

The final score of Super Bowl XVI was San Francisco 26, Cincinnati 21. The statistics for the celebration that night in the winner's city, however, told a different story: 103 arrests, mostly for excessive drinking; 100 civilian injuries reported, and 11 injuries reportedly sustained by police assigned to control the crowd.

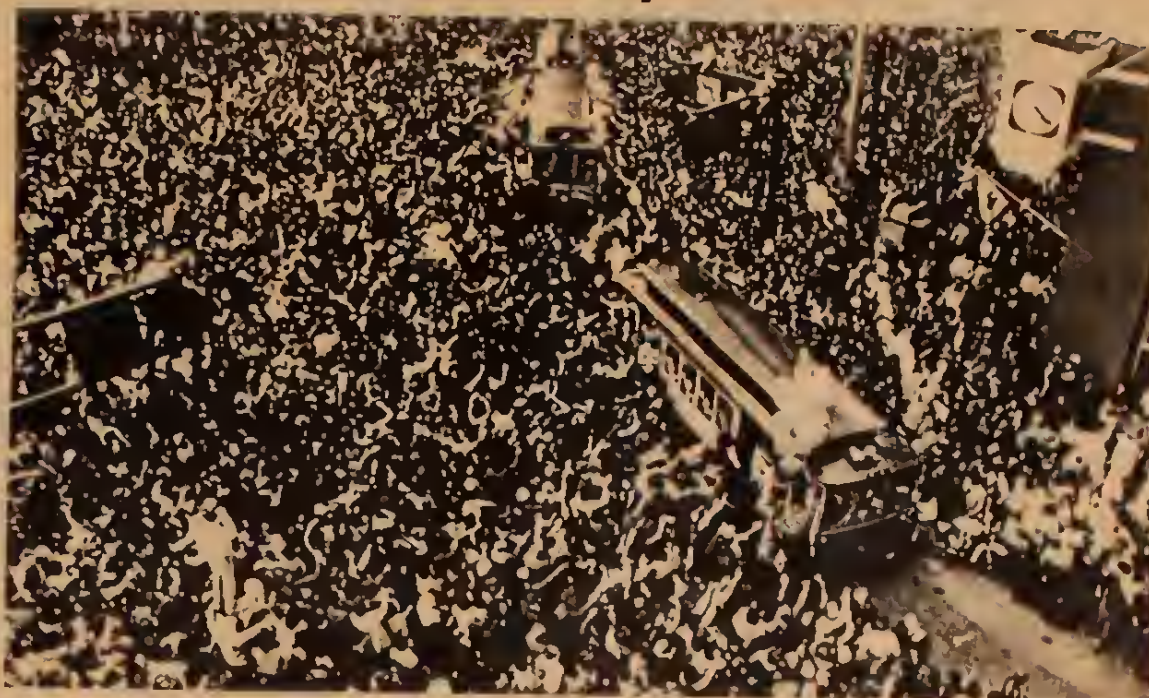
A San Francisco police spokesman told Law Enforcement News that while the celebration the next night was impressive for its estimated size of 500,000, the Sunday night scene was frightening. "There were a couple of hours there when it was really touch and go," said Sgt. Mike Pera. "There was a questionable period when we didn't know whether we were going to contain it or not."

The New York Times reported that the Sunday night celebration started amiably enough, with a crowd estimated by police at 12,000 in the city's North Beach area. "But as the evening wore on," the Times said, "it grew ugly."

Bonfires were started in scattered areas throughout the city, and stones, bricks and bottles were hurled as the police struggled to maintain some semblance of control. One hundred and fifty officers were assigned for crowd control, with the regular forces supplemented by motorcycle cops, officers on horseback and 50 officers from the Municipal Railway security force. The injuries sustained by San Francisco police that Sunday included seven cops who required first aid, one officer with a broken bone and another who lost consciousness.

"The whole city went kind of bananas," Sgt. Pera noted later. "We had to call people in off duty, people were working overtime," he said, although he added that most people were relatively well-behaved on both evenings.

The day-after celebration in the city saw hundreds of thousands of people jam San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza, forcing a derailment of the winning team's motorcade and clogging streets. But police officials reported that the revelers then were mostly good-natured, with 19 arrests reported. Few arrests were reported in San Francisco two weeks earlier as well, after the 49ers had won the National Conference championship, entitling them to a trip to Pontiac, Michi-



An estimated crowd of 500,000 jams downtown San Francisco (top) the day after the 49ers football team won the Super Bowl. The night before it was a different story (above): bricks and bottles, bonfires and hoozing all bedeviled San Francisco police.

gan, for the Super Bowl.

In Pontiac, Police Chief James Hildebrand told Law Enforcement News that the police there were limited to containing a few drunken revelers who were intoxicated after a day's worth of drinking.

"Everybody was in a bell of a good mood," the chief said. "I can't imagine how they could drink so much beer. We had a lot of people come in from Frisco who really weren't prepared for the weather. They came in with cardigan sweaters."

Hildebrand said the week's arrest total in Pontiac number approximately 13. "The crowd was excellent," he said. "You couldn't ask for more." He said approximately 25,000 revelers occupied a five-block area for much of the week-long party preceding the contest.

Meanwhile, if the fans of the Cincinnati Bengals were disheartened by their

team's showing in the football extravaganza, police there with long memories of the celebrations following the 1976 pennant win of the baseball Cincinnati Reds — which resulted in two shootings, a stabbing and general mayhem were probably breathing a collective sigh of relief after the Super Bowl that a similar madness was not about to overcome the city again.

Cincinnati residents also faced the prospect that the cost of policing Super Bowl festivities may hamper the police force during the remainder of the year. The Cincinnati Enquirer reported that the estimated \$10,000 it would cost the police to deal with crowd control during football festivities may force cuts in other areas of the police budget.

Assistant Safety Director Jerry Tokarsky told the Enquirer, "The word has come down on high that if we exceed the budget (for special events) this year, we have to eat that from our own budget." The \$10,000 estimated for policing football crowds represents about 10 percent of the funds allocated for such contingencies this year.

Cincinnati City Manager Sylvester Murray has proposed that business groups in that city who reap large profits from such celebrations ante up for the special details the police provide.

Murray told the Enquirer that the proposed change would "allow the city to charge for police and other special services for outdoor events where large groups of unassociated people are expected and where city services are required." Downtown business spokesmen said they understood the city's financial plight and were hoping an arrangement could be worked out for financing police and other special services at downtown festivities such as the Oktoberfest and Riverfest.



An unidentified spectator is pinned between police motorcycles during the victory celebration that nearly roared out of control in the North Beach area of San Francisco after the Super Bowl game won by the hometown 49ers.

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# Looking for an honest man

## An interview with polygraph expert Richard O. Arther

LEN: For the benefit of laymen, can you start by describing how the polygraph works?

ARTHER: If a person has ever had his blood pressure taken before, in a sense he's had a polygraph examination, as far as anything he feels. The major thing we do is record blood pressure and heartbeat changes and that is comparable to a standard doctor's test. You just put it on the upper arm, except the doctor will leave the pressure out; we keep it in, in order to get an extended baseline. There are other attachments put on the person, but in a sense he's unaware of them just like he's unaware of his watch or anything like that.

LEN: Does a polygraph actually detect lies?

ARTHER: Through the person operating it. It's like asking if an X-ray detects a broken bone. Well, someone takes a photograph and then it's up to a specialist to look at the X-ray and come to a conclusion whether the arm is broken or not.

LEN: How much does each state vary in terms of regulations?

ARTHER: You can figure that half the states have regulations. Massachusetts has one for detectives, Vermont has one. The next closest states would be Virginia and Michigan.

LEN: By and large, are the rules similar?

ARTHER: No, they vary quite a bit. Some states have very strict polygraph regulations and require quite a bit of training.

LEN: Recently, the state supreme court in Colorado decided that polygraph evidence was not to be used in court trials. Did that decision surprise you, and do you agree with the ruling?

ARTHER: It did surprise me because it went so far. I'm one of the few polygraph experts that is against having it (polygraph testimony) going in over objection. Most polygraph experts, especially those in private practice, want to see it going in over objection. I'm against it very strongly. However, I do go along with it being introduced into evidence with agreement and stipulation. That's where the defendant, the defense attorney and the prosecution agree that on a particular day a particular expert will administer a polygraph examination. This guarantees the integrity, pretty much, of the expert, because the prosecution won't agree to one who just calls everybody truthful, and the defense won't agree to one who calls everybody a liar. So they agree

that you'll have an expert. The Colorado decision, as I understand it, ruled that out. They didn't just say objection is no good, it can't go in over objection; they said you could throw out the baby with the bath water.

LEN: The Colorado ruling alluded to the fact that polygraph expertise varies so much.

ARTHER: That shows you how really stupid they are, in the sense that that could be true of anything that goes into evidence. Blood goes into evidence, right? Blood types. Well, if you give it to a person who doesn't know how to analyze blood types and blood levels, if you give it to someone who hasn't gone through proper schooling or something, that person won't be competent. You know, anything — fingerprints. If a person doesn't know how to properly look at a fingerprint, match it with a suspect, you can still come up with evidence. So what they should have said is that it varies widely, therefore it should be up to the prosecution and the defense to come up with someone they agree on, an expert, and then get an expert.

LEN: If you were drawing up guidelines for qualified experts, what would be the basic qualifications?

ARTHER: You would have integrity, the man's schooling, his reputation, the exams he's conducted, seminars he's gone to, whether he's published his work. Actually,

**'Our detractors claim that we didn't clean up the profession. How can you, unless you have a law? What am I supposed to do, go out and get a sawed-off shotgun. . .?'**

it's well known in the profession who are the experts. And that's true in any profession. For example, in a precinct. Any man in that precinct knows who are the good, hard-working policemen and who are the guys who are goofing off. I'm sure it's the same way with plumbers; they know who are the good plumbers and who are the lousy plumbers. Or who are the good electronic engineers, and who are the bad electronic engineers. So if you have it up to the prosecution and the defense having to agree, you're assured of getting basically high quality. Over the years — and by the way, agreement and stipulations go back to 1933, so it's now some 49 years old — very, very few times do they get anything but the best expert in the entire area, because it's to both's advantage to get the best people. So really, I'm quite surprised at the Supreme Court in Colorado, that they made such a big jump in not allowing it in over objections.

LEN: Can you give some examples of what a polygraph expert looks for in determining whether a witness is lying or not?

ARTHER: He's looking at this chart, and it has a number of tracings on it. These days, it's a minimum of four tracings. He analyzes each of those four tracings, for answers to a series of questions. He repeats the tests usually a minimum of at least two or three times. If he has any doubts whatsoever, he sets up a retest at a later date, just to make certain, if there are any questions in his mind.

LEN: What do those tracings indicate?

ARTHER: The major one measures the blood pressure, the pulse. Then we have breathing changes, galvanic skin responses, perspiration. He analyzes each of those in relation to the questions and forms his opinion. What a lot of people don't understand is that it depends greatly on the person we're testing. If he has something wrong with him physically or mentally, you could very well get an area where he's responding to a question with a statement in which it's very hard to tell. It's like a fingerprint expert taking a look at a print and saying, "I can't make out that print over there, it's too smudged."

I think the main thing about the polygraph is that over the years our detractors have said that it's not an exact science, because it's not 100 percent accurate, so you shouldn't be allowed to use it as testimony. Well, eyewitness identification isn't 100 percent accurate. What is 100 percent accurate? Polygraph experts make mistakes, sure; fingerprint experts make mistakes.

LEN: In terms of the polygraph as a science, would you

consider hypnosis, which is growing in criminal justice circles, to be a less exact science? Where would you rate polygraphs in relation to that?

ARTHER: I've never hypnotized anybody so I don't think I'm in a position to comment on that one way or another. Except I know from what we see and what we do, and we are much more competent than, let's say, psychiatrists and psychologists. You know, they testify, and we do a much more competent job than most of them.

LEN: Could you talk a little bit about the background of the polygraph, when it first started gaining credibility in criminal justice circles?

ARTHER: A lot of people don't realize it, but the first time the polygraph was used and accepted as an instrument goes back to 1885, so we're almost at the 100th anniversary. As far as the United States is concerned, it was used to test German prisoners of war during World War I on an experimental basis. And then in 1921, it was first used by the United States Prison Department in California, by August Vollmer, the father of modern police science in the United States. Then there was a man named Larson who was the first full-time polygraph expert, and then a man came along by the name of Keeler, whom Larson taught. The first crime

laboratory in the United States was started in 1930 in Chicago. It was the outgrowth of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. And in that first crime laboratory in the United States, in Chicago, the polygraph was used. That was the start of it on a big basis. By 1938 they tested over 2,000 people a year and by then there were a couple of experts, so-called experts of their day. Really it spread out from there.

Now every major investigative unit in the Federal Government has a polygraphist on the staff. Practically every state police agency has at least one on its patrol staff and I understand that out of the top 200 cities, 199 have polygraph people assigned or people who work on polygraph either full- or part-time. So it's pretty widespread.

LEN: If you had your druthers, what kind of accreditation would you look for in state laws?

ARTHER: Well, we almost got a state licensing law here in New York in 1964. It got vetoed. I know our state would be in much better shape now, because it's unregulated entirely. Anybody can come in and claim that they are an expert. They can have a criminal background, be psychotic with a fifth-grade education and claim that they are an expert. Our detractors claim that we didn't clean up the profession. How can you clean up the profession unless you have a law? What am I supposed to do, go out and get a sawed-off shotgun and go out and kill them all? So there's no way I can clean up the profession. You just try and take an ethical stand, and keep pushing for licensing. We have a state association here in New York with 90 or so persons and we meet.

I would like to see a strong state licensing law that would guarantee two things. One is that those coming into the profession are adequately trained and know how to handle lie detection equipment, and two, that they maintain their integrity, that they have their licenses. It's just like basically they're doctors. I believe with doctors up until 1894 in New York State, up until then anyone could say that they were a qualified medical doctor.

LEN: What kind of standards do you require for your own school?

ARTHER: It's different. It depends on your background. For example, if you have no law enforcement experience whatsoever, no security work, I require a college degree. If you have a private investigative background, I believe it's seven years. Law enforcement, it's four years. I always figure this way: if he's been exposed to people and knows how to deal with peo-

*Richard O. Arther is the director of The National Training Center of Polygraph Science and the president of Scientific Lie Detection Inc. An author and teacher on the uses and practices of polygraphs, he has testified as an expert in the field in several court cases and has been used by numerous Federal, state and local agencies to conduct polygraph investigations.*

*The inventor of the so-called "Arther Polygraph," he is one of the founders of both the American Association of Police Polygraphists and the American Polygraph Association. A charter member and distinguished fellow of the Academy of Certified Polygraphists, Arther has been that group's executive director since 1973. He is an associate member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a life member of both the National Sheriff's Association and the Military Police Association.*

*Arther has penned over 220 professional articles dealing with the polygraph as well as other areas of interrogation and scientific investigation. He is the senior author of "Interrogation for Investigators," and the college text, "The Scientific Investigator." He is the founder of the oldest and most widely circulated polygraph publication, The Journal of Polygraph Science.*

*He holds a bachelor's degree in police administration from Michigan State University and a master's degree in educational psychology from Columbia University.*

*This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Edward Diamond.*



ple, then he's been working out there as a practicing psychologist. And that's really what the polygraph reader is.

LEN: Can you give some specific examples about where polygraph tests proved to be the crucial factor in deciding a trial or investigation?

ARTHER: I think it's mainly, if you go back, not trials so much as the investigations. First of all, in case after case across the United States many, many cases were solved with the confession. Very seldom is the polygraph test even referred to. A lot of organizations have a policy about never giving credit to polygraph tests. Ever. Even if it was the polygraph that broke the case. So we don't get the credit that we should. But you have three things that we're working on. One is, if you have a mass group of suspects, you want to narrow it down and do it without a confession. Let's say you have 10 people — you can eliminate in the first day six of them. You get a person who refuses or who's out of town. The polygraph allows you to eliminate a lot of running around.

The second thing is — and this gets into the nature of the variety of suspects — there are truthful people, and there are a lot of truthful people, a lot of these people who are found guilty. A lot of these people are framed. You know, if I commit a crime, and I tell the police I spotted you around the house where I robbed and killed someone, and I tell the police to check in on you, that I spotted you around the area, well I'm the murderer, and now they're after you. It's happened like this more than people think about. If one person will kill another, then one person will lie about it. I often see this where there's a relationship between the two people. For example, the perpetrator asked someone to go with him to a robbery and the second guy says no. So the first guy goes out and commits this robbery and he kills someone. If they can trace the car, this guy can say, "Yeah, I was driving, but it was this other guy who shot him." They got me as an accomplice because the car was in my name, but they've got you as the trigger. You're going to have a heck of a

mit a burglary, robbery, car thefts. You'd be amazed at the types of people who come in and ask to be police officers, really dangerous people.

LEN: But what about for the general retail businessman?

ARTHER: I say great. All of these businessmen who own these businesses are responsible for those businesses. You know, if I hire you as a bartender and you get into a fight with one of my customers, punch his lights out, then he ends up suing me, for what, a million dollars? Especially if I found out that you have a background of assaultive behavior in the past. How's an employer to check on you? You know, society these days has all kinds of rules: you can't check this, you can't check that. If I hire you as a bartender, as a stock clerk, as a jewelry salesman who can open my vault and have access to my cash, for all I know, you could be out on parole or probation. A couple of years ago, the Federal Government said that for 40 percent of the people who lose businesses, it happens because of this.

Even if they're not going out of business, it increases the costs of doing business. If you see someone like Macy's or Gimbels or someone, and they say they face an annual inventory loss of 2 percent, that can run into millions of dollars. I don't know what the annual loss is for any of these firms, but it can run into millions of dollars. And it comes down to the customer. For a \$40 item, you could be paying \$1.60 because of this, basically because their employees are stealing. Why should I pay \$1.60 more to buy that \$40 item? Again it's a problem of getting the right type of people to work for me.

LEN: Do you foresee a problem with the violation of anybody's rights, in terms of administering polygraph tests to prospective employees?

ARTHER: Sure there is, but I also think when you ask a man to fill out an application, there's a violation of his rights. Or if I interview someone to be a secretary and I ask her to fill out an application and it asks for her employee record. If I ask her for a demonstration of her secretarial skills, that's a violation of her rights. Sure, you have these violations. You talk about the invasion

full-time polygraphist in the state of New York. Now there are hundreds of private polygraphists and law enforcement officials who administer the tests and study the results either full-time or part-time. I only tell you that as an example of how it's growing. There are some other examples. It has tremendous potential in civil trials. You know a civil trial is based on two aides that are telling diametrically opposing stories. One of them is obviously wrong. Who? If a person is nervous, he's upset, he's still not going to lie. Well, test him; test that person.

LEN: Let's talk about the effect of drugs on polygraphs.

ARTHER: This is something that we have been faced with ever since downers have been used. Now if I was to take a tranquilizer before taking the test, first of all, I wouldn't know how much to take. How does anybody know how much to take? Okay, if the person has never had that drug before, gets the prescription and takes a load of them, it becomes very obvious to the polygraph expert. Just looking at the person, talking to them, he will not be telling the truth. First of all, his reactions, instead of being suppressed, are actually lengthened, because the body is trying to throw off this substance that it's not used to. So if the person has never had a tranquilizer before, and he takes his wife's or his mother's, and he starts popping them like popcorn, and then he comes in and he takes a reading, his reactions are

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**'A lot of organizations have a policy about never giving credit to polygraph tests. Ever. Even if it was the polygraph that broke case. We don't get the credit we should.'**

hard time trying to explain how I lied and you're truthful, unless you can come up with one powerful alibi, with about 20 people who can back up your story. Most guys aren't in that kind of position at all. So that's the main thing.

Just this past week John Reid died. He was well known for breaking the Heirens case. In that case, he went through 178 people before he got to the murderer. So 177 people came in before him. Heirens was not actually a suspect in the case when John Reid gave him that examination. He was a peeping Tom; he was peeping into a house, and Reid brought him in because he was a peeping Tom. He brought him in and eventually got this confession. It took 178 persons and John Reid got it from this peeping Tom. So that just illustrates another example where the test was administered and he got a confession as a result of this.

LEN: What is your opinion about the use of polygraphs to screen employees?

ARTHER: Well, if it's properly done for law enforcement agencies, I think it's a good idea.

LEN: What about for general business?

ARTHER: I think it's excellent. For law enforcement agencies, big cities do it. Philadelphia uses it for their officers, as an example. Basically, what you're doing is you're weeding out all sorts of undesirables. The Cincinnati police use it, the Columbus police used it for years and years. It cuts down tremendously on the amount of dropouts from the academy, it cuts down on the number of dropouts during the probationary period. Basically, when you stop and think about it, if I'm a successful burglar, never been caught, gone out and committed 50 burglaries, I just walk in and say I want to be a police officer. Sure that means I get to go out and get a gun, com-

mit a burglary, robbery, car thefts. You'd be amazed at the types of people who come in and ask to be police officers, really dangerous people.

LEN: A while ago an LEAA-funded study said that even pathological liars can't really escape detection under polygraph examination. Is that your finding as well?

ARTHER: Yes. First of all, we have a problem in defining what's a pathological liar. But the average person, if you're talking about the ex-con, who's supposedly calm, cool and collected, they've been out there to state prison, they know the consequences if they go back there, we do very well with those type of people. It's easier to test someone who's been arrested and who's done hard time.

LEN: Is there a qualitative difference between the polygraph test and the test that measures voice tremors?

ARTHER: Well, first of all, I was one of the first people to take one of those voice tremor examinations, and from the studies that have been done, they don't seem to get the same quality of responses with voice tremors as they do with polygraphs. Studies have been done at Fordham University and Michigan State.

LEN: What do you see as far as the future of the polygraph is concerned?

ARTHER: When I came to New York, I was the first

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## Kentucky county force put out of its misery after four years

Personal animosity, politics, lack of proper training and concern over who's going to patrol the streets at night — all of these factors have swirled around the troubled Shelby County, Kentucky, police force for almost four years. Recently, the county's Fiscal Court put the matter to rest, for now at least, by voting to put the police force out of existence beginning this month.

But the court decided to keep the county's seven elected constables, only two of whom have any police training. A rankled County Police Chief Jim Hardin said the move didn't make much sense since it meant losing trained police officers while retaining untrained officers.

The police force controversy began in 1978 when County Judge-Executive R. S. "Sammy" Wood named most of the county constables to the police force to allow them to use flashing blue police lights on their cars. State law bars constables from using the lights.

From the time it was created in 1964 until the appointment of the constables as police officers, the Shelby force consisted of only one man, Chief Hardin.

The constable/officers received no pay from the county until a year ago, after the state attorney general ruled that the officers could not be classified as legal employees until they received a salary commensurate with their duties.

Subsequently the county Fiscal Court began offering the officers \$3.55 an hour, but required the police to take a 49-hour

police training course. Five officers were fired from the force after failing the course or not showing up for class, leaving six officers on the force.

The matter of training and payment appeared settled until recently, when a newly elected court said the police force remained a potential liability to the county because it lacked proper direction. The county police officers have other, full-time jobs.

"I really don't see how a man could work all day and then serve on the county police force at night and really do it justice," Magistrate Bob Walters told the Louisville Courier-Journal. Another magistrate said he believed that if the county were to continue to have its own police force, it would need a budget of at least \$100,000 with well-trained officers.

The county force's budget is currently reported to be \$20,000.

While some county officials voiced concerns about police motivation, the officers' lack of training and reported incidents of police brutality when teenagers were arrested, county police officers deny the brutality charges and say they were doing their jobs more out of concern for their neighbors than out of any expectation of financial remuneration.

"We were trying to make the community a better place to live," Police Chief Jim Hardin told the Courier-Journal. He said that the combined law enforcement experience of the officers on the county force was more than 60 years.

## ICAP takes a long, hard look at the traditions of investigation

Continued from Page 6

mation System is an on-line data processing network developed as a management and operational support tool. The system maintains records of each case and contains the following elements:

- incident date and time;
- crime type;
- date and time reported to police;
- date assigned for follow-up;
- name of supervisor and code;
- name of investigator and code;
- solvability factors and score;
- victim's name;
- location of incident;
- review date;
- reason for police action;
- recommended investigative status;
- case status;
- final status and date;
- prosecutor action;
- case reassignment indicator;
- hours spent on investigation;
- reason for prosecutor actions;
- number of times case reviewed.

The system produces daily review lists for investigative supervisors and provides up-to-the-minute reports on the status of cases. Additionally, the system produces management reports which depict number of follow-ups, results of the follow-ups, case ages and case clearances. The system will automatically provide performance data for each investigator and supervisor, while at the same time reducing the level of administrative tasks for each supervisor by introducing automation to the case-assignment process.

In Hartford a time-monitoring module has been developed to detail in precise

terms the amount of time each investigator spends on specific tasks, including court, investigation, report-writing, travel time, etc. When fully developed, these data can be used to create a mathematically-based detective/case allocation model. Further research is necessary in this area, however.

Management must continue to attack and remedy many of the traditional beliefs associated with the "detective mystique" if one expects success in this endeavor. For example, investigators working in pairs, except for proactive types of investigations, should be the exception rather than the rule; the importance of information gleaned from computerized data systems must be given weight equal to information gained through the use of informants, and the role of the patrol officer in the investigation of major cases is of paramount importance if the investigator is to be effective and efficient in meeting his objectives. Regarding the latter, the manager must assure the patrol officer enough free time to follow-up cases that do not require the specific organization of the investigative function.

Essentially, the MCI concept encourages the efficient utilization of all available resources to accomplish reasonable, predetermined objectives with a minimum of wasted time and effort. The philosophy of the ICAP program provides the environment most amenable to the MCI concept and, without question, they complement each other in a way that facilitates achieving the ends of policing in today's urban setting.

## Guido confirmed as county police boss

Daniel P. Guido, former Police Commissioner of Nassau County, New York, was officially confirmed recently as the top cop in Westchester County, New York.

Guido, named as Commissioner of Public Safety by County Executive Alfred B. DelBello, replaces Thomas J. Delaney, who resigned just before Guido

was appointed.

A dispute between Delaney and DelBello was settled earlier last month when Delaney agreed to resign and DelBello agreed to drop a series of lawsuits (LEN, Jan. 25, 1982.) According to the New York Times, Delaney will receive approximately \$42,500 in severance pay.

## Law Enforcement News interview: polygraph specialist Richard Arther

Continued from Page 9

going to be — Wow! — greatly exaggerated. The person who has taken tranquilizers before, he's been taking them for years and he just takes an overdose, he doesn't beat use either, because he is so wiped out in his reactions that that in itself is suspicious. We expect the normal person to be somewhat excited while taking the polygraph exam. So the person who isn't gets us suspicious. It's like the person who's walking through a very exclusive area of town with this bag slung over his shoulder, and he's looking over his shoulder ever so often. You know this is suspicious. So actually the person who takes the polygraph is not going to beat an expert. It might get them to a Mexican standoff, though, where the prosecution isn't definite.

LEN: In the absence of sufficient legislation for polygraph examiner licensing, if you were a judge looking for a polygraph expert, what would be the standards that you'd want to apply?

ARTHER: Well, first of all, if he's been in private practice for, say, at least five years, that would mean that there were a lot of people that have used him and continue to use him. He must be good. Because if I own a restaurant and I serve lousy food, I'm not going to stay in business very long. So you look for a man who's been in private practice and a man whom the prosecution at least respects. Obviously if I'm calling everybody truthful, they'll come marching into the district attorney's office and say "This guy just says truthful, truthful, truthful," and the attorney knows when I say truthful, that he's lying. Then if the suspect goes in there and pleads guilty, he's going to laugh me right out of there. So I would say that if the prosecution says, "Yes, this man is okay," then I'd say that's important too. Now down in Camden County, New Jersey, there's an expert down there and the only thing he does for the prosecuting office is give these tests. They're also done in Bergen County (New Jersey), Passaic County, New Jersey, although not as much as is done in Camden County. But why? Because they respect the experts and also because it's important for the prosecution to know that they have good people.

## EUROPEAN POLICING

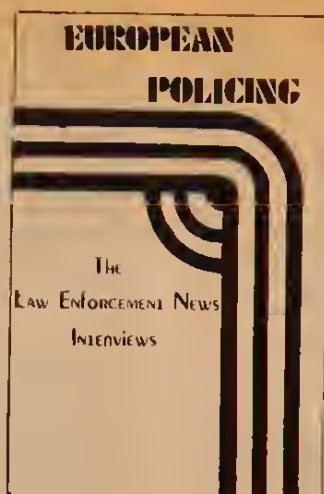
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## Plans for DEA get mixed-to-favorable reviews

Continued from Page 1

ter coordination between the two agencies, made a similar recommendation concerning the realignment of the agencies. The Attorney General's decision, in effect, means adoption of that committee's suggestion.

Under the provisions of the reorganization, there will be cross-training of members of both agencies. Drug agents will be trained by the FBI on financial crime inquiries, with DEA instructing bureau agents in the fundamentals of drug probes. Both moves were also recommended by the Justice Department committee headed by Giuliani.

At the same time the reorganization was announced, it was revealed that Francis M. Mullen, who has been acting DEA administrator since last July, had been formally nominated by President Reagan to head the drug agency.

The move to involve the FBI in drug enforcement is a significant departure from bureau practices in the past. Under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI had not taken an active role in narcotics enforcement because he reportedly feared his agents might become tainted by drug work that involved substantial amounts of money. Hoover was also known to have feared that FBI involvement in drug enforcement might be the first step in having a national police force, a move he vigorously resisted.

Previously, the FBI entered narcotics investigations only as a by-product of their fight against organized crime. At the announcement of the reorganization, Mullen told reporters that 25 percent of FBI efforts in fighting organized crime had involved some form of narcotics enforcement.

The Attorney General also announced that he would seek Congressional ap-

proval to eliminate Civil Service limitations on DEA agents. Justice Department officials told the New York Times that such a change would allow greater flexibility in reassigning agents and firing those who were unproductive.

Mullen told reporters that the two agencies would concentrate their efforts on organized crime cases. He said that since July, when an experimental cooperative effort between DEA and FBI agents began, the number of joint investigations has risen from 15 to 125. Within several weeks, Mullen said, "approximately 200 indictments" would result from those investigations.

Some officials contacted by Law Enforcement News put the DEA-FBI move in cautiously optimistic terms. A spokesman for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Robert Angrisani, said, "As long as that transition still identifies the drug enforcement effort as a single-mission entity, I think it's in keeping with the emphasis it needs."

DEA agent James Guy, who is assigned to Interpol, said that the international agency had no official comment on the realignment, but he added, "We're taking a wait-and-see attitude around here."

Senator Joseph Biden (D-Del.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, said he was not able to predict what the effect of the proposed reorganization would be, but noted that combining the agencies' efforts would not add to the resources available for drug enforcement. He blasted "Administration cutbacks which threatened drug enforcement activities."

"This administration has proposed draconian budget cuts for every Federal law enforcement agency during the past year," the Senator said.

Senator Biden said the Administration had still not proposed "any new plans for stepping up international drug enforcement efforts," and he criticized the realignment proposal for not addressing "the major coordination problem we have... efforts among agencies outside the Department of Justice, such as the State Department, the IRS, the Coast Guard and the intelligence community."

John Bellizzi, the executive director of the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, said that his group would be meeting shortly to take a position on the announced realignment.

But Bellizzi, the executive director of the New York State Drug Abuse Advisory Commission, who is on leave as director of that state's Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, said he personally favored the move as the best alternative of two available choices. "At least they stopped short of making a complete merger," he said, noting that some DEA agents feared a loss of identity under a complete takeover.

Bellizzi said that while more Federal money was needed to help fight drug trafficking, the current plan "might be a good move" in order to secure additional funds to fight narcotics.

"I always look at changes, and I've gone through a few of them myself, as pluses and minuses," he said. "You've got to give each change a chance to level off before you can really make a true evaluation of it."

### In Florida, tangling with FBI red tape

Continued from Page 1  
answer on something."

The Jacksonville-Duval County Sheriff's Office is the product of a consolidation move 14 years ago between the city of Jacksonville and Duval County. The consolidation gives the sheriff's office responsibility for enforcing the law in an 847-square-mile area, with concurrent jurisdiction in the cities of Jacksonville, Neptune and Atlantic Beach.

Captain Corstin heads the vice squad for the Sheriff's office, which also includes enforcement of laws dealing with prostitution, pornography and liquor law violations. There are 27 investigators, 3 sergeants and 1 lieutenant under his command.

Two out of the three vice squad units, with a total of 18 officers and two sergeants, are assigned exclusively to narcotics, he said, with the third unit, in charge of enforcing public morals codes, running into frequent narcotics violations as they patrol the honky-tonks and bars that dot Duval County.

Corstin said his office "has relied heavily on the DEA in the past with

narcotics enforcement. We have worked on a joint basis almost on a daily schedule. We have shared resources and we have shared manpower. They have been a tremendous help to us in the Jacksonville area."

The Jacksonville captain lauded the DEA's past efforts in both his area and other parts of Florida as well. "We have been able, out of the Miami office, to get a number of things, here again on the spur of the moment," Corstin said. "We would need something, a request would be made to DEA in Miami, and we would get it. It's not always been the case with the FBI."

Corstin is watching follow-up moves by the FBI and DEA closely but is clearly concerned about the effect the new arrangement is going to have.

"The FBI has a caseload to start with," Corstin said. "they're going to be, more or less, just shifting who's responsible at the top. If they are going to say the FBI is taking over drug enforcement, well, what are they going to do with the caseload they already have?"

### Not all glitters with Golden Beach plan to seal off town from crime

Continued from Page 3

to the center of town to visit friends inside the town, and noted that the method of closing roads down with dirt is dangerous because the town is often subject to flooding.

The plaintiffs' lawyer, Daniel C. George, said that closing the roads down permanently violates individual rights. "If we allow this, then the City of New York could conceivably block off its streets," he told the Journal.

Others in Golden Beach argue just as forcefully for the measures that have been taken. The mayor, Irving Schulman, told the Journal, "Under probable cause, we have the right to reject those who are coming in for illicit purposes."

"We're not restricting the flow of traffic," Schulman observed. "We're funneling it so we can screen it."

Amplifying the argument in support of the strategy is the town's attorney, Michael Colodny, who told the Journal: "We're simply allowing the police to bet-

ter use their manpower. Instead of having to patrol seven streets, they now patrol just one."

Asked if there was a legal precedent for what the town is doing, Colodny replied, "There is now."

The mayor of Golden Beach said that since the town was closed off to all but screened visitors, no new crime has been reported.

"We may need to revert to the golden days of the 1880's, when towns did seal themselves off," Mayor Schulman said, "when it was necessary sometimes to pull the wagons in a circle."

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# Find 'fatal flaw' in new Calif. drunk driving law

Two small words in a new law that was passed in California to make prosecuting drunk drivers easier will mean that the Los Angeles city attorney's office will be unable to prosecute offenders under the new statute.

The two words are "to drive." Under the new law, it is illegal to drive with a blood-alcohol level measuring .10 percent or above. Unlike the previous statute, the new law, which went into effect on January 1, does not require proof that the motorist's driving was impaired. But Los Angeles Police Department chemists told the LA Times they can't accurately

determine what a person's blood-alcohol level was based on tests the driver takes at the police station.

Because the new law says it is illegal "to drive" with the .10 percent blood-alcohol level, a determination of the person's blood-alcohol level while driving is necessary to prosecute under the new law, according to city attorney Ira Reiner.

Reiner told the Times his office is preparing a change in the statute to eliminate the so-called "fatal flaw" in it, by having the blood-alcohol measurement refer to the time of testing rather

than the time of driving.

Now police officials and prosecutors say they have to rely on "back-calculating" a person's blood-alcohol levels from the time of the test administered at the station to the time he was driving. Officials say this poses a problem since blood-alcohol levels rise as liquor is absorbed from the stomach into the blood. The level then reaches a peak and begins to decrease.

Criminologist Donald Hale of the Los Angeles police told the Times that attempts by police and prosecutors to measure motorists' blood levels by relying on a "normal drinking pattern" to back-calculate a blood-alcohol level "means nothing in court."

"You can't assume this person followed some 'normal drinking pattern,'" Hale said. "Ethically you can't speculate unless you can establish with fact when that person had the last drink."

A member of the district attorney's staff told the paper, however, that his office intends to prosecute under the new

law, based on assurances from criminalists with the LA Sheriff's Department that blood-alcohol levels can be back-calculated using a normal drinking pattern.

City attorney Reiner said his office plans to use the method established in the old law while pressing in court for the tougher penalties in the new law.

The new law was passed, according to California law enforcement officials, to make prosecution of drunk drivers easier by eliminating the need to prove that driving was impaired, which can be difficult when a driver has a relatively low blood-alcohol level.

Because of that difficulty, both the city attorney and the district attorney had an unwritten policy of reducing drunk driving charges to reckless driving for persons whose blood-alcohol levels measured from .10 to .13 percent. Both agencies say that that policy has been abandoned since the passage of the new law, and officials say they are not going back to plea bargaining even with the ambiguous language in the new statute.

## Arson investigators optimistic about new fingerprint technique

Continued from Page 3

your hands that give you the fingerprints."

Still, many officials are optimistic that the results Houston investigators are getting using the fingerprint-lifting method will prove helpful in other cities as well.

"I'd say they are making pretty important headway," John Lynch, a manager for the United States Fire Administration based in Washington, told the New York Times.

Angelo L. Pisani, a fire marshal in the New York City Fire Department who has

also been a New York police officer, told Law Enforcement News, "Now that we've become aware of this process in Houston, in the training of this, we're going to be advising the marshals to take particular steps to protect any possible prints."

Pisani said that while "the process itself has not been proven as a practical process, especially in a high incendiary area like New York City," he remained hopeful that the fingerprint-lifting technique would help.

"If the process proves itself, we look forward to that," Pisani observed.

## NYC crime commission pushes merger to fight subway crime

Continued from Page 1

Supreme Court justices, control of jury selection by judges, additional space acquisition by the state to relieve overcrowded prisons, and emphasis on prison alternatives such as community service and intensive probation.

The proposed merger of the three city police forces is not a new one, having been unveiled in 1977 and scrapped because officials feared the plan might endanger approximately \$27 million in Federal grants to the housing police, as well as concerns that there might be legal barriers to a plan for a city agency with semi-independent authority.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, however, crime commission president Thomas J. Repetto said a unified command of the city's police forces was needed to concentrate resources under administrators whose power and authority it is to battle crime.

"The people who run the MTA (Metropolitan Transportation Authority) have their hands full running the subways and the buses," Repetto said. "That's their primary job. Crimefighting, as important as it is, will always be secondary, by nature of their job. (Police) Commissioner (Robert) McGuire's primary job is crimefighting."

"I want to put the crimefighting responsibility in one place — that's a good administrative principle — and with the man whose primary job it is to fight crime in this city."

The commission report also lashed out at the inconsistent policy for dealing with crime in the subways. It noted that the city had begun placing officers on all trains in March 1979, then abandoned the program in January 1980. Other plans, including having NYCPD officials supervise the transit police, raising the fare an additional five cents to pay for 1,000 more transit cops, and adopting special courts to handle subway offenders, were announced, only to be abandoned as well.

"There are a lot of strategies being offered, but what we need most is a consistent policy, especially for the subways," Repetto told the New York Times.

The city has announced a number of



Crime Commission president Thomas Repetto

plans to cope with crime, including the temporary reinforcement of transit police with city officers or transit cops working overtime until recruits are ready, and the assignment of transit officers to special plainclothes anticrime units. But city officials concede that none of these plans are new, although police officials say they should not be precluded from trying ideas simply because they have been tried and scrapped before.

Crime commission president Repetto said he favors both the additional police being hired for the city and a proposal by lame duck Gov. Hugh Caray for a state-financed "strike force" to combat subway crime. Although the governor's proposal requires the state legislature's budgetary approval, Repetto said he did not anticipate trouble in the state capitol on this item.

He conceded that adding the additional officers to the force would not stem the tide of crime in New York, but stressed that "we can't keep letting our police force get older and smaller." Repetto said that if the crime commission's package of proposals were implemented in full, it would have a substantial impact on the city's crime rate.

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## Supreme Court Briefs: lowering the boom on drug offenders

Continued from Page 5

Chief Justice dissented from the Court's unsigned opinion, basing their dissent upon the view that the Court of Appeals had a valid ground for dismissing the prisoner's complaint. Justice Rehnquist, writing for the minority, urged that the District Court was correct in dismissing the complaint because the prisoner had failed to notify the District Court that he had been involved in previous lawsuits based upon the same incident or other incidents connected with his imprisonment. (*Boag v. MacDonnell*, No. 80-6945, decision announced January 11, 1982.)

### Sentences

In another unsigned opinion, the Supreme Court upheld the imposition of a 40-year prison sentence on a man convicted of possession of marijuana with intent to distribute, and of distribution of a small quantity of marijuana.

The Supreme Court's decision, which dissenting members termed a "patent abuse of our judicial power," had its origin in the summer of 1973. Some time before or during that summer the defendant in the present case met a convict in prison. This particular convict, who was concerned about the fact that his wife had become a drug user while he was incarcerated, had offered to help the police "to assist in the exposure and arrest of those supplying drugs to his wife and any illicit drug distribution in the area," including the defendant, whom the convict had "identified as an active drug dealer in Wythe County (Virginia)."

While the convict was on a prison furlough, he approached the defendant and asked him to sell drugs for himself and mutual friends in prison. The defendant, unaware that the entire transaction was being recorded, sold the convict three ounces of marijuana for \$74. The defendant also gave the convict some pills which included LSD.

Several days later, on October 26, 1973, law enforcement officers raided the defendant's home, seizing between six and nine ounces of marijuana, two scales, and drug paraphernalia. Based upon the evidence seized and the tape recording of the drug sale, the defendant was convicted in Virginia state court of possession with intent to distribute and distribution of marijuana. The jury imposed a 20-year sentence and \$10,000 fine on each count, with the sentences to run consecutively. In this case the defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison and \$20,000 in fines. At the time of the conviction, the statute for the crimes committed provided for a fine of up to \$50,000 and a prison term of 10 to 80 years.

Subsequent to receiving the lengthy sentence, the defendant appealed within the Virginia state court system. That appeal proving unsuccessful, a petition was made to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia, asserting that a 40-year sentence for the crimes involved "was so grossly disproportionate that it constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments."

The District Court agreed that under the facts in the case the punishment was cruel and inhuman in violation of the Eighth Amendment. A panel of justices of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reversed the finding of the District Court. In reaching its decision, the appellate justices noted that the Supreme Court "has never found a sentence for a term of years within the

limits authorized by statute to be, by itself, a cruel and inhuman punishment."

Further appeals were had before both the Court of Appeals level and the Supreme Court, which remanded the case back to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. When the present case found its way to the Supreme Court for the second time, the Justices adopted the view set forth above that a sentence for a term of years, by itself, is not cruel and unusual punishment. In reaching that decision the Supreme Court cited last term's controversial 5-to-4 decision on life imprisonment for habitual offenders, *Rummel v. Estelle*, 445 U.S. 263 (1980). (For a complete analysis of the *Rummel* decision see: *Law Enforcement News*, April 21, 1980, page 12.)

The essence of the *Rummel* decision was that the Federal courts should be "reluctant to review legislatively-mandated terms of imprisonment," and that "successful challenges to the proportionality of particular sentences" should be "exceedingly rare." Based upon the reasoning in *Rummel* the Supreme Court decided in the present case that "unless we wish anarchy to prevail within the Federal judicial system, a precedent of this Court must be followed by the lower Federal courts no matter how misguided the judges of those courts may think it to be."

Dissenting were Justices Brennan, Marshall and Stevens, who argued that the specific punishment in this case was out of all proportion to the sentences imposed for similar offenses in Virginia. Support for this view was found in the fact that in the one-year period from October 1975 to August 1976, the average sentence in Virginia for crimes involving the possession, sale and manufacture of marijuana was three years and two months.

Further support for the dissenters was derived from a letter from the prosecuting attorney to the appellate counsel for the defendant, urging the defendant's release from prison in light of the severity of the sentence and the fact that the state legislature had reduced the maximum punishment for defendant's crimes to 20 years. In a biting closing statement in the dissent, Justice Brennan noted that it was unfortunate that the defendant "must now suffer the pains of the court's insensitivity, and serve out the balance of a 40-year sentence viewed as cruel and unusual by at least six judges below." (*Hutto v. Davis*, No. 81-23, decision announced January 11, 1982.)

## N.H. town reluctantly returns gift to police

The New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration has told the town of Plaistow's selectmen that they may not use a gift from a private engineering firm to the town's police, because state rules prohibit such gifts from being specifically earmarked.

The Process Engineering Co. had donated the \$5,300 gift with the stipulation the funds be used only to help bolster the town's depleted police budget. State officials, however, told the town that rules forbade such a gift and that the money would have to be used for the town's entire budget or not at all. Unable to meet with their benefactor's sole condition, the selectmen decided reluctantly to return the money to the firm.



## BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

## Looking at the bigger picture, citizens crime commissions zero in on system problems

Too many critics of the criminal justice system focus on only one of its parts — police, courts or corrections — and ignore their interrelationships. The crime rate is rising? Some will say the answer is to put more cops on the streets. Others blame lenient judges and point out that often justice is neither swift nor certain. Still others note that our prisons don't rehabilitate and may be compounding the crime problem by providing post-graduate education in crime for convicts.

There is, however, one type of organization that looks at the criminal justice system as a whole. It's the citizens crime commission. There are 23 of them around the country, all independent, nonpartisan and nonprofit organizations made up of civic and business leaders in their communities. Some are small and have little influence; others are vigorous fact-finding bodies that have advanced the cause of criminal justice.

Call them watchdogs, monitors or kibitzers, if you like, but among crime commissions are effective advocates for better law enforcement (and sometimes for better conditions for police) as well as for more effective courts and corrections. Take, for example, the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans. Last year that organization succeeded in persuading the city to adopt a new pay scale for police which rewards experience and merit, widening the pay gap between rookies and veteran officers.

At the same time, the New Orleans commission was in the vanguard of a legislative attack on the crime problem. The Louisiana legislature passed laws recommended by the commission that will:

- ¶ Provide low-cost, barracks-type detention facilities on an experimental basis for persons convicted of nonviolent crimes, easing the need for more conventional prison space.
- ¶ Mandate minimum sentences for crimes with handguns.
- ¶ Establish regional detention facilities for juveniles.
- ¶ Give judges the right to revoke probation for repeat criminals.
- ¶ Increase the number of probation, parole and narcotics officers in the state.
- ¶ Appropriate \$3.5 million for training, equipment, and other law enforcement needs.

One of the priorities of the New Orleans commission this year will probably be youth crime and criminal justice, according to Managing Director Warren de Brueys. "Anywhere from 70 to 80 percent of crime in this area is caused by juveniles and those up to 23 or 24 years of age," he said, "so if we can keep them from graduating into crime, we can do a lot for our crime rate."

De Brueys, an FBI special agent for 30 years, took over the New Orleans crime commission in 1978 after the retirement of Aaron Kohn, another FBI veteran who had been director since the commission was founded in 1954.

Another city with a very active crime commission — and a serious crime problem — is Miami. A phone call to Executive Director Howard Rasmussen to find out what's happening with the Crime Commission of Greater Miami brought the response, "Have you got three hours?" Because Miami is a major port of entry for drugs and illegal aliens, the metropolitan area is swamped with problems, both criminal and civil.

"The Federal Government has not fulfilled its obligations in the areas of immigration and drugs," Rasmussen said, citing Miami's need for more personnel for the Coast Guard, Customs, Immigration and Drug Enforcement offices in the area. "So the major thrust of all of our efforts is to call the attention of the President, Attorney General and other Federal officials to the problems we have in Southeast Florida."

In November, the Greater Miami Crime Commission joined with four other organizations to form Miami Citizens Against Crime and enlist hundreds of business, religious, civic and community groups in Dade County. The idea is to mobilize the whole community and create the political clout necessary to move governments to action at the local, state and Federal levels. Tasks forces will be put to work developing legislation on crime control matters for each level of government, using data and expertise provided by criminal justice executives. The crime commission has also developed programs to place volunteers as aides in probation, public defender, prosecution and court offices. "There's always a tremendous need for such volunteers in the system," Rasmussen said.

The Miami commission was formed in 1948 during a plague of organized crime and governmental and police corruption. Rasmussen, a former member of the Dade County Department of Public Safety and the Kalamazoo, Michigan, Police Department, has headed the commission's seven-member staff since last February.

Other strong crime commissions can be found in Chicago (the oldest and largest), Philadelphia, New York, Dallas, Wichita and Atlanta. The Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission is led by Executive Director Gene Slade, who also heads the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, which provides a clearinghouse for ideas among the 18 member commissions.

Crime commissions are hardly panaceas for the ailments of criminal justice. But they do perform an invaluable service in spotlighting the most serious problems and in mobilizing public opinion.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

## What's On Your Mind?

Got a point to make about the burning issues in criminal justice? Get it off your chest in the pages of *Law Enforcement News*. Send letters and commentaries to: The Editor, *Law Enforcement News*, 444 W. 56th St., New York 10019.



# JOBS

**Police Officer.** Applications are being accepted for the East Los Angeles suburban community of Alhambra, California. Monthly salary range is \$1786-\$2170, with applicant entrance at any level depending upon experience and qualifications. Applicant must be 22-44 years of age at the time of application, possess a high school diploma or equivalent and have a minimum of one year experience. The applicant must also pass an oral interview, physical, medical and psychological tests and an intensive background investigation. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis and can be obtained from: Alhambra Police Department, Training Section, 220 W. Woodward Ave., Alhambra, CA 91801.

**Temporary Teaching Position.** The Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas has announced the availability of a temporary assistant professorship position beginning in fall 1982, with what the school calls the "very good probability" for reappointment should the position's budget be approved. Responsibilities for the position include 12 hours of teaching per semester, serving as adviser to criminal justice majors, serving on department and university committees as well as the expectation that the appointee will be active in research and professional activities.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely related field, but the school is also considering "well qualified" ABD's. A minimum of a master's degree in criminal justice or closely related field is expected. Also, teaching experience, research and publications in criminal justice are preferred. Starting date for the appointment is August 25, 1982. Salary is listed as competitive, with what are described as "excellent" fringe benefits and the general availability of summer teaching.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, an official transcript, a detailed resume and three letters of recommendation on academic qualifications, teaching

ability, professional experiences and productivity. Send applications to: Dr. David L. Carter, Head, Department of Criminal Justice, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539, phone number (512) 381-3566. Closing date for applications is April 2, 1982.

**Police Officers.** Immediate openings in the Tampa, Florida, police department. Candidates should be between 21 and 30 years of age, possess a high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizenship, and a valid Florida driver's license. A background investigation will be required. Base salary range is between \$14,409 and \$19,006 with a comprehensive benefits package, including a 20-year retirement plan. Send inquiries to: Tampa Police Department, Personnel Section, 170 N. Tampa St., Tampa FL 33602. Telephone: (813) 223-8476.

**Chairman, Criminology Department.** Applications are currently being accepted for a permanent, tenure-track position at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. The post, to be appointed at the assistant or associate professor level, is effective June 1, 1982.

Qualifications include an earned doctorate; proven academic and administrative ability as demonstrated by successful direction of undergraduate and/or graduate academic programs; evidence of teaching excellence; scholarly and professional activity, and expertise in one or more areas of criminology, criminal justice or private security. Duties include half-time teaching (six hours).

Applications should include a letter of interest, resume, samples of writing and publications, complete transcripts and three letters of reference. Send applications to Dr. Robert Hermann, 402 John Sutton Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15703. Deadline for applications is March 31, 1982.

**Police Officer.** The town of Burlington, North Carolina, is hiring officers in January and July 1982. Starting salary is \$12,050 to \$12,350, with top pay from \$15,408 to \$16,008 annually depending upon education level. Benefits include 9 holidays, 12 sick days, and 12 or more vacation days per year. All uniforms, leather and weapons are furnished. Requirements include the following: applicants should be 20 years of age or older, be a high school graduate, with college preferred, be in good physical condition, good vision and good moral character. Applicants must pass a written aptitude test, a physical agility test, a polygraph exam, a physical exam and an intensive background investigation. Send resumes to: Personnel Department, City of Burlington, P.O. Box 1358, Burlington, NC 27215.

**Associate or Full Professor, Forensic Chemistry/Toxicology.** The College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University is seeking a qualified individual to teach graduate and undergraduate courses, supervise M.S. papers and Ph.D. theses in forensic chemistry and toxicology, carry on original academic research in an area of forensic chemistry (preferably forensic toxicology) and participate in raising funds for such research.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in chemistry, medicinal chemistry or a related field; research experience in toxicology required. Applicants should have established research programs in the chosen field. Salary range is negotiable, depending upon professional experience and accomplishments.

Please send resumes to: Dean Robert Croatti, College of Criminal Justice, Room 144 Knowles-Volpe Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.

**Deputy Sheriffs.** The San Diego County Sheriff's Department is currently accepting applications for an eligibility list for deputy sheriff positions.

Applicants must be 21 years old at the time of appointment, possess a valid California driver's license, be a high school graduate (or have GED), and be a U.S. citizen at time of filing. Visual acuity must be no less than 20/100, correctable to 20/30.

The selection process will include a physical agility test, a two-phase written exam, oral interview, background investigation, psychological evaluation, polygraph exam, departmental interview and medical examination. Successful applicants will be chosen for the 16-week academy at the San Diego Regionalized Training Center. Salary range: \$15,600 to \$24,024 annually.

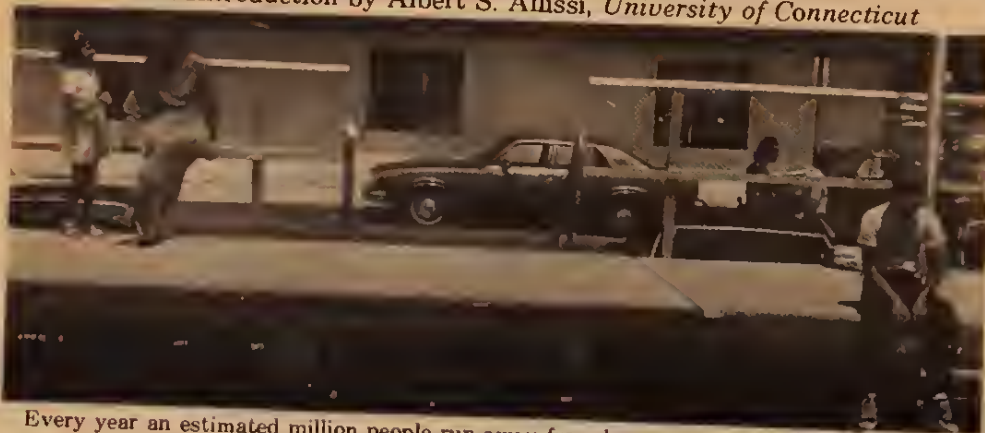
Direct inquiries to: San Diego County Sheriff's Department, Recruitment Division, 222 West C Street, San Diego, CA 92101.

## Runaways and Non-Runaways In an American Suburb:

### An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

by Albert R. Roberts, *Seton Hall University*

with an Introduction by Albert S. Allissi, *University of Connecticut*



Every year an estimated million people run away from home, and many of these people are adolescents who become victims of crime, drugs, sex, and murder. In approaching the problem of runaway youth, Professor Roberts studied and interviewed in depth thirty runaways and thirty other youths who had not left their homes.

"Dr. Roberts' study," states Dr. Allissi in the Introduction, "is not just another comparison control group study... (but) sheds light on concrete episodes, crucial situational and interactional variables. Parents and others so essential to the study process are brought into the study... as a significant component in the interactional drama that brings about runaway behavior... Dr. Roberts' study... forces us to recognize that the problem behavior of our youths... lacks meaning unless it is seen in the situational and interactional context in which it is fostered and subject to social and legal controls."

134 pages

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## POSITION OPEN

**Chief of Police, Scott City, Mo.** Population 4,630. Salary negotiable, commensurate with qualifications. Currently has four officers, anticipating increase to five. Looking for applicant with three to five years experience with organizational and managerial ability. Mayor-council form of government, with police board and merit system. H.S. education or equivalent minimum; prefer B.S. in criminal justice or related fields.

Send resume to: R. L. Knight, chairman, Scott City Police Board, c/o City Hall, 712 Main Street, Scott City, MO 63780.



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# UPCOMING EVENTS

## MARCH

- 14-15. **Drug/Alcohol Recognition Training Seminar.** To be held in Torrance, CA. Fee: \$200. For further information, contact: Dr. Sharp, 1410 E. Glenoaks Blvd., Glendale, CA 91206.
- 15-18. **Interviewing And Interrogation Techniques Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$310. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 15-19. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For more information, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4566 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- 15-19. **Basic Photography Workshop.** Presented by Massachusetts Justice Training Council. For further details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, Room 1310, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108.
- 15-25. **Crimes Against Property Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further details, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis, FL 32726. Telephone: (904) 357-8222.
18. **International Criminal Justice Speakers Consortium.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further details, contact: Mr. John Garcia, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.
- 16-18. **Police Discipline Course.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.
- 16-18. **Technical Accident Investigation Retraining Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: March 15-18.
- 17-19. **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration Seminar.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For further information, contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.
- 17-19. **Post Shooting Trauma Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: \$250. For further details, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.
- 20-21. **Techniques for Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. To be held in Turlock, CA. For further details, see: contact: Mr. Marc Bradshaw, Program Coordinator, Davis Clark & Associates, P.O. Box 6524, Modesto, CA 95355. Telephone: (209) 577-5020.
- 21-26. **5th Annual International Homicide Seminar.** Sponsored by The Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Laboratory and Hocking Technical College. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$35. For more information, call: (614) 753-3591, ext. 267.
- 22-26. **Police Instructor's Course.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: 381-0681.
- 22-May 22. **Basic Police School Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$475. For further details, contact: Case Western Reserve University, Center for Criminal Justice, 11075 E. Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.
- 22-April 2. **Police Supervisor In-service Training Institute Course.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$650. For further details, see: March 16-18.
- 23-24. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. Sponsored by the Hennepin County Chiefs of Police. To be held in Bloomington, MN. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: Sgt. J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, Box 21, 6844 Strimbu Drive, Brookfield, OH 44003.
- 23-25. **Defensive Tactics Course.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further details, see: March 15-19.
- 23-26. **The Field Training Officer Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: March 15-19.
- 23-27. **Annual Meeting of The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.** To be held in Louisville, KY. For more information, contact: Dr. Robert G. Culbertson, President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.
- 24-26. **Annual Meeting of Alpha Phi Sigma, The National Criminal Justice Honor Society.** For additional information, contact: Bruce Wolford, 101 Stratton Building, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. Telephone: (606) 622-1394.
25. **Criminal Law Update.** Presented by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more information, see: March 15-19.
- 27-28. **Street Survival Seminar.** Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Boston, MA. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: March 23-24.
- 29-30. **Juvenile Officer Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.
- 29-April 2. **Advanced Officer Course.** Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, contact: Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.
- 29-April 9. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: March 15-19.
31. **Interviewing Techniques for Law Enforcement and Private Security Seminar.** Presented by The University of Tennessee. Department of Conferences. For further details, contact: The Department of Conferences, University of Tennessee, 2019 Terrace, Knoxville, TN 37916.

## APRIL

- 4-5. **Drug/Alcohol Recognition Training Seminar.** To be held at the L.A. County Sheriff's Academy. Fee: \$200. For further details, see: March 14-15.
- 4-8. **Responses To Mass Violence: Options and Alternatives Program.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Gatlinburg, TN. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchesters, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.
- 5-6. **Hostage Recovery and Debriefing/Correctional Facilities Workshop.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250. For further details, see: March 16-18.
- 5-6. **Drug Abuse and Work Place Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.
- 5-7. **Police Rangemaster Course.** Presented

by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, see: March 20-21.

5-7. **Officer Survival Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: March 17-19.

5-9. **Basic Fingerprint Classification Course.** Presented by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further details, see: April 5-9.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. For further details, see: March 15-18.

15-16. **Criminal Justice: An International Perspective.** Presented by Criminal Justice Educators Association of New York State. To be held at The Pines, South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, NY. For further details, see: March 23-27.

5-30. **Basic Crime Prevention Theory and Practice Course.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$900. For further details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292.

13-15. **Police Traffic Radar Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. For further information, see: March 15-18.

18-21. **The 44th Annual Conference of the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association.** To be held in Swan Lake, NY. For more information, contact: MASCA, P.O. Box 1514, Camden, NJ 08101.

19-20. **Police & The Media Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.

19-21. **A.S.I.S. Security Course.** Presented by The American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in London. Fee: \$595 for members, \$650 for non-members. For further details, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 231-7887.

19-21. **Basic Arson Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The University of Tennessee. Department of Conferences. For further details, see: March 31.

19-23. **Analysis of Law Enforcement Data**

Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: March 15-19.

19-23. **Police Work With Juveniles Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.

19-29. **Traffic Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further details, see: March 15-25.

19-30. **Analysis of Law Enforcement Data Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: March 15-19.

19-May 14. **School of Police Supervision Program.** Presented by The Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For further details, see: March 17-19.

22-23. **Cutback Management in Corrections Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.

22-25. **Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by The Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. Tuition: \$475. For further details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90040. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

22-25. **Police Ethics Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.

23-24. **1982 Annual Meeting of Security Educators.** Presented by The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers. To be held in Ft. Washington, PA. Fee: \$25. For more information, contact: Mr. Joseph Chernicoff, USAFIC, P.O. Box 136, Wyncote, PA 19095.

25-23. **Dual Seminar: "The Probation Officer in Juvenile Court" and "Case Management in Juvenile Justice."** Presented by National College of Juvenile Justice. For further details, contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

26-28. **Police Liability Workshop.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. To be held in San Francisco, CA. Registration: \$325. For further details, contact: AELE Workshop Coordinator at (415) 877-0731, or write: 501 Grandview Drive, Suite 209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080.

26-30. **Supervision of Personnel Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.

26-May 1. **Executive Correctional Management Course.** Presented by The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held in Philadelphia, PA. For more details, contact: The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005.

26-May 8. **Institute for Jail Management and Development Course.** Presented by The National Association of Criminal

Justice Planners. To be held in Boulder, CO. For further details, see: April 28-May 1.

29-30. **Appraising Employee Performance Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, see: March 18.

## MAY

1-2. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Palatine, IL. For further details, see: March 23-24.

3-4. **Art Theft Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 18.

3-7. **The Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course.** Presented by St. Louis University School of Medicine, Mary Fran Ernst, Forensic & Environmental Pathology, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.

4-6. **Officer Survival Seminar.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. To be held in Cleveland, OH. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.

4-7. **Progressive Application of Research and Planning in the Criminal Justice System Seminar.** Presented by The Association of Police Planning & Research Officers (APPRO). For further information, contact: David Henderson, Publicity Chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Telephone: (213) 394-5411.

6-7. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Salt Lake City, UT. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: March 23-24.

7. **New Criminal Code Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.

10-21. **At-Scene Traffic Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, see: March 15-19.

14. **Arrest Issues Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.

17-21. **Advanced Security Management Program.** Presented by American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. Fee: \$595. For further details, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006.

21-22. **Drug/Alcohol Recognition Training Seminar.** To be held in San Francisco, CA. Fee: \$200. For further details, see: March 20-21.

22-23. **Techniques for Law Enforcement Course.** Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, see: March 20-21.

23-26. **Dispositional Alternatives for the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender.** Presented by National College of Juvenile Justice. To be held in San Diego, CA. For further details, see: April 25-29.

28. **Search and Seizure Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: March 22-May 22.



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February 8, 1982

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**Crowd Control 101:** The first lesson is "Don't win the big game in a victory-starved city. See Page 7.



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